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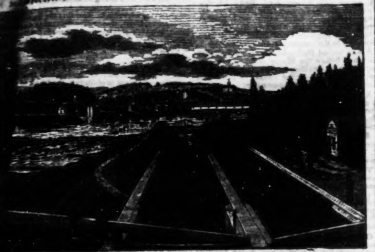
Inclined Plane of Morris Canal opposite Easton.



This engraving gives a very graphic picture of the [illegible] of the Morris Canal, at Philipsburg, on [the Dela]ware river, opposite the town of Easton. The [level of] the Canal is considerably higher than that of [the riv]er, and boats are passed in and out by means of [an incl]ined plane, leading from the first out-let lock of [the c]anal to the river. On the engraving there is a [repre]sentation of a boat passing up, and another pass[ing do]wn, an operation which, by means of machinery, [is m]anaged with great facility.

[Th]e Morris Canal commences at Jersey City, oppo[site] New York, pursues a circuitous route through the [Berg]en marshes, and crossing the Hackensack and [Pas]saic rivers, a short distance above their discharge [into] Newark Bay, enters the flourishing town of New[ark].

Here the canal assumes a course nearly north, [whi]ch it maintains to Paterson, passing the village of [Bloo]mfield. After leaving Paterson, its course is near[ly s]outh-west, to the Little Falls of Passaic, where it [cros]ses that river, and thence pursues a more western direction, through the little town of Powerville, into Rockway valley; still continuing its western course along the valley of the Rockway, until it enters the township of Roxbury, it ascends the summit level, two miles north-west from Drakesville. From the summit, at Hopatcong pond, the canal is carried along the left bank of Musconetcong river, which it crosses one and a half miles south-west from Andover Forge; thence assuming a south-west direction, it passes near the villages of Hacketstown, Beatystown, Anderson, Mansfield, Broadway, and New Village, and terminates on the Delaware, at Phillipsburg, opposite Easton. General course, from New York to Easton, west; length, 101 miles; ascent, 915, descent, 754 feet; total rise and fall, 1669 feet, overcome by locks and inclined planes. Elevation of Easton, 161, and summit level, 915 feet above the Atlantic; 32 feet wide at top; 18 at bottom; 4 feet deep. Rise and fall, 1657 feet, of which 233 feet are overcome by 24 locks, and 1334 feet by 23 inclined planes; 4 guard locks; 5 dams; 30 culverts; 12 aqueducts; 200 bridges. Cost $1,900,000.

For the Saturday Evening Post.

MY LADY LOVE.

Come lady, love, the flowing tide
Returns to bear our bark away,
Come, let us o'er its bosom glide,
And through yon fertile woodland stray.

The stars beam from their vaulted dome,
And glitter in the glassy wave,
The wandering night-bird leaves her home,
And seeks the pebbled shore to lave.

The mountain-breeze from off the height
Surcharged with fragrance rich and free,
Wafts ambient through the silent night
And spreads an incense o'er the sea!

The moonlit spire gleams in the air
The green-topped pine ascends in pride,
The arching cypress clusters there,
And sweetly flows the evening tide.

Come dearest to the pearly strand
Our bark's impatient to be gone,
Come, let us to yon fairy land,
And sport upon its dewy lawn.

We'll wander through its spicy grove,
Where grapes in clusters strew the ground,
Where, though the parting trees above
The hallowed moonbeams play around.

Yes! where the wild-flowers thickly spread
Their blushing petals to the gaze,
There we will haste with lightsome tread,
And follow through each winding maze.

Will watch the glorious orb of night,
That upward mounts the spacious sky,
The twinkling stars that shed their light,
And shine refulgent from on high.

And when we see them each depart
Amid the hills that crown the west,
I'll clasp thee, dearest, to my heart,
And one fond kiss shall seal our rest.

Come lady, love, the swelling gale
Floats onward with that rising star,
[illegible]
And o'er the bright blue lake afar. E. B. G.

CAPT. MARRYATT'S STORIES.

In the "Naval Annual" for 1836, we find an article of great length entitled "The Three Cutters," which is characterized by all our author's more admired peculiarities. We give two extracts—the first, illustrative of life and story-telling on ship-board, being a description of a scene on board

CUTTER THE SECOND

Reader, have you ever been at Portsmouth? If you have, you must have been delighted with the view from the saluting battery; and, if you have not, you had better go there as soon as you can. From the saluting battery [illegible]

"Well, there's plenty of water alongside, as far as the outward man goes, and iron dust is soon brushed off—However, as you say, perhaps, a little too much is expected; at least, in five of the ships in which I was first lieutenant, the captain was always hauling me over the coals about the midshipmen not dressing properly, as if I was their dry nurse. I wonder what Captain Prigg would have said, if he seen such a turn-out as you, Mr. Smith, on his quarter-deck."

"I should have had one turn-out more," drawled Smith.

"With your out-at-elbows jacket, there, heh!" continued Mr. Appleboy.

Smith turned up his elbows, looked at one and then at the other; after so fatiguing an operation he was silent.

"Well, where was I? Oh! it was about ninety-three or ninety-four, as I said, that it happened—Tomkins, fill your glass, and hand me the sugar,—how do I get on?—This is No. 14," said Appleboy, counting some white lines on the table by him; and taking up the piece of chalk, he marked one more line to his tally. [illegible]

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down the room with his hands behind him under his coat, so as to allow the tails to drop their perpendicular about three inches clear of his body. 'I may say, without contradiction it will be the finest property in the country—five thousand acres in a ring-fence.'

"'I dare say it will, uncle,' replied William, tapping his foot as he lounged in a green morocco easy-chair; 'and so, because you have set your fancy upon having these two estates enclosed together in a ring-fence, you wish that I should also be enclosed in a ring fence.'

"'And a beautiful property it will be,' replied Mr. Ponsonby.

"'Which, uncle?—the estate or the wife?'

"'Both, nephew, both; and I expect your consent.'

"'Uncle, I am not avaricious. Your present property is sufficient for me. With your permission, instead of doubling the property, and doubling myself, I will remain your sole heir, and single.'

[illegible]

"'And you pay in [illegible]'

"'Thank you, sir, I'm all obedience; and I'll keep my word, even if there should be a comet. I'll go and buy the horse, and then I shall be ready to take the ring-fence as soon as you please.'

"'Yes, and you'll get over it cleverly, I've no doubt.—Five thousand acres, William, and—a pretty wife.'

"'Have you any further commands, uncle?' said William, depositing the cheque in his pocket-book.

"'Now, my dear boy, are you going?'

"'Yes, sir; I dine at the Clarendon.'

"'Well, then, good-by.—Make my compliments and excuses to your friend Seagrove.—You will come Tuesday or Wednesday.'

"Thus was concluded the marriage between William Ponsonby and Emily Percival, and the junction of the two estates, which formed together the great desideratum, *five thousand acres in a ring fence.*"

LETTERS FROM AFRICA.

BY THOMAS CAMPBELL.

LETTER I.

Algiers, 19th Sept. 1834.

My dear Friend,—One day that I was in the King's library at Paris, exploring books on ancient geography, I cast my eyes on a point of the map* that corresponds with the site of the city. Its recent eventful history rushed full on my thoughts, and seemed to rebuke them for dwelling on the dead more than the living. The question of how widely and how soon this conquest of Algiers may throw open the gates of African civilization, is it not infinitely more interesting than any musty old debate among classic typographers? To confine our studies to mere antiquities is like reading by candle-light with our shutters closed, after the sun has risen. So I closed the volume I was perusing, and wished myself with all my soul at Algiers. Ah, but the distance—the "*mare saevum et importuosum*" of Africa—the heat that *must* be endured—and the pestilence that may be encountered—do not these considerations make the thing impossible? No, not impossible. I said to myself, on second thoughts; the distance is not so great, and the risk of contagion has been braved by thousands with impunity; I will see this curious place. I went to my friend, M. Galignani, and told him my intention; he introduced me to Mons. Lawrence, who was soon to return to the colony as the Procureur du Roi. M. Lawrence, with the greatest friendliness, sent me about a dozen books relating to the colony, and offered, if I would accompany him in the mail-post to Toulon, to procure me a passage from thence to Algiers in the Government steam-packet. Unfortunately for me, I had too much baggage to be accommodated in the mail [illegible]

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[illegible]ng lustily when it was taken from him. At last the very mother who had borne him lost all patience; she threw his plaything into the sea, and threatened to send the little drummer himself after it. Several of us humanely, but in vain, implored her to fulfil her threat. We were fortunate, however, as to our ship's crew, who, from the captain down to the mousse, or cabin-boy, were all assiduously attentive to us. The Mediterranean trading-vessels have generally a bad character for feeding their passengers with tough salt fish, and laying to at meal-times, to make the rocking of the ship an antidote to their guests partaking freely even of that sorry fare. But here we had excellent food and wine, though the passage-price was very moderate. One day we had even a fête and plenty of champaigne; it was when a brother skipper came on board and dined with us. He was a strange mad-cap, who, not contented with being master of a ship, imagined himself also master of the "Belles Lettres" and philosophy. Nay, he was a poet to boot, and, to my misfortune, learning that I was a *litterateur*, he cruelly inflicted several dozens of his own verses on my naked ears. It was a voyage altogether with many sufferings, but with some consolations. The cool of the evening gave us breath and appetite to sup upon deck, and, in order to promote cheerfulness, it was made a law that we should all sing after supper in turn, *whether we could sing or not.* I never recognised more of the natural gaiety of the French character, and I fell in with it the more easily, inasmuch as that, bating the discomforts I have described, and in the absence of stomachic affliction, I was, as far as the mind is concerned, very tolerably happy. The prospect of seeing a new quarter of the globe, and of descrying even afar off Mount Atlas, with his head in the clouds and his feet in the sands of the desert—this prospect every now and then made my thoughts, I could almost say, delicious; and I blessed my fate that I had not in youth exhausted the enjoyment of travelling.

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comfortless. They have a few loop-holes in the outer wall towards the street, but receive their air and light principally through windows that look inwardly upon the court. These windows, which are latticed either with black or white iron, and without glass, except where Europeans have put it in, give the mansion a look of what it was really meant to be, when constructed—a family prison, where it was as easy to watch the inmates as in any of our most approved penitentiaries. Niches in the walls, which have generally doors, serve for presses and cupboards. One side of each quadrangular story, in an Algerine house, contains only one long and narrow room, but a show of three apartments is made out by a wall, built half-way up to the right and left of the central room, which faces to the door. At the risk of broken bones, you ascend by a ladder to the top of these walls, and [illegible]

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part of their hips where a wound has already been made and left open.

I have seen no sale of live cattle in the square, unless you give the name of cattle to a poodle-dog, a raton, a monkey, or a caged wild-cat, which is now and then offered for sale. I was particularly struck yesterday with the beauty of one the last of these animals. She lay so sleeky and gracefully on her bed of straw, that if she had been tried for killing birds and rabbits, I could not have condemned her. Near her was a long-nosed animal, which the French call a raton, about seventeen inches without the tail, though I believe he has nothing of the rat about him but his name, for his eyes are gentle, and he suffers himself to be caressed. I am told, however, that he is treacherous, and a devil among the poultry.

Still more was I fascinated by a white, sagacious [illegible]

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notonous, see-saw movements can be called a dance. Of course the reputed purity of those ladies cannot be compared with the unsunned snow, but, in justice to the beauty of the Algerine fair sex, which I have impeached upon suspicion, I ought to say that more than one of these opera-women appeared to me exceedingly handsome.

The shops that have been opened by the French are of course after the fashion of Europe; but those of the Moors and Jews are in general formed by a recess in the side of a house, some four feet deep, and seven feet long, and raised a step above the ground. In these booths you see the tailor sewing an embroidered garment, the shoe-maker shaping slippers of morocco-leather, and a variety of native artisans plying their different trades. In the butchers' shops I ob[served] [illegible]

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* The ancient Roman city Icosium.

Saturday Evening Post.

FEBRUARY 27, 1836.

To Readers and Correspondents.

The mathematical question inserted in our last Post, has been answered correctly, by more than a dozen correspondents. We shall publish the solution furnished by "Q. E. D." next week.

Lines by Black-Hawk, are on file.

"The Tournament," affords a very good incident for a sketch, but it is very carelessly written, and we have not leisure to correct it.

Lines by "W. M. B." and "J. A. B." we deem unworthy of insertion.

MENTAL ILLUMINATION AND MORAL IMPROVEMENT OF MANKIND.—This is the title of a work, which has just been issued by Key & Biddle, of this city. The author is Thomas Dick, L. L. D., author of "Philosophy of a Future State," "Improvement of Society by the Diffusion of Knowledge," and other equally valuable productions. The present work treats upon the subject of *Education*, and contains much rare and curious information, which would richly repay a perusal. For instance, it gives us an account of the present state of education in different countries, such as Silesia, Wirtemberg, Bavaria, Russia, Prussia, France, Spain, Switzerland and the United States—strictures on the qualifications of teachers and seminaries for their instruction—the principles on which a national system of education should be established—and every variety of information which could possibly be imparted upon this subject. The author says in his preface, "In the following volume the writer has exhibited a brief *outline* of the whole science of instruction requisite for man, considered as an intelligent and moral agent, destined to immortality—from the earliest dawn of reason to the period of manhood. But it is merely an *outline*; for the subject, considered in all its bearings, is the most extensive and interesting that can occupy the attention of mankind." Mr. Dick informs us, also, that the train of thought running through the present work, has been familiar to his mind for more than twenty years—but that he was detered from giving it to the public before the present time, lest it might have proved premature or unsuccessful.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.—The Harpers of New York, have commenced the publication of a cheap and handsome series of Novels and Romances, which will embrace the most popular works of distinguished authors, such as Bulwer, Marryatt, James, D'Israeli, Grattan, Theodore Hook, and others of equal notoriety. The first of the series was *Rienzi*, Mr. Bulwer's ablest production, followed by James's novels of *The Gipsey* and *One in a Thousand*; and these are to be succeeded by other works of a similar high character—all neatly printed, and substantially bound in muslin, at the very low price of *fifty cents* per volume—each volume containing an entire work.

The advantages thus afforded to the purchaser by this mode of publication over that of a periodical, will be numerous. "The work will be much cheaper—the purchaser will have it in his power to select such as he pleases, instead of being obliged to receive whatever the publisher may choose to give him—the care and risk of loss, attendant upon the necessity of preserving the numbers as they come out, will be avoided—the expense of binding will be saved—the form in which they will be published, duodecimo, will be found much more convenient, as well as beautiful, than the lumbering quarto or octavo—and finally, the purchaser will escape the vexation of having to wait from week to week for the continuation of a story in which he has become interested."

POWER'S IMPRESSIONS OF AMERICA.—This work from which we furnished an extract in the last Post, has just been published by Carey, Lea & Blanchard. And a hasty perusal satisfies us, that the author will be no less popular as a writer, than he was as a player. The "Impressions" are written in a lively, graphic, and agreeable style, giving evidence, at once, of the writer's humour and frank disposition, and his keen powers of observation. His pictures of the scenes and incidents he met with, in his tour through the principal cities of the United States, are very amusing, and deeply rivet the attention of the reader. Liberality and candour are prominent characteristics of the work, throughout which there is evidently a strong feeling of partiality for this country; which appears to have increased with the writer, as he became better acquainted with the manners and customs of our people, and the nature and character of our institutions.

These "Impressions" should have a rapid sale, not less on account of the liberal tone of the book, than the amusing character of its contents. Certainly, we have not read, for many weeks, a more delightful work.

THE OUTLAW—By the author of "The Buccaneers," &c. New York, Harper & Brothers.

Mrs. Hall, the author of the above work, is infinitely superior as a writer, to many who far outshine her in reputation. Her contributions to the English Annuals and Magazines are the most spirited we ever read; and she is certainly not less successful in her more elaborate efforts, as the present volumes will attest. We would confidently recommend the "Outlaw" to the favorable attention of the reading community, as a novel well worthy of a perusal.

PANORAMA OF TRADES AND PROFESSIONS.—Uriah Hunt, of this city, has lately published a work with the above title, embellished with eighty-two engravings. It conveys instructions to almost every trade and profession that can be named—such as the Agriculturist, Hatter, Tailor, Milliner, Barber, Merchant, Dentist, Painter, Printer, Mason, Blacksmith, Clergyman, Physician, Attorney at Law, and even the Author. The book cannot fail of being useful.

WORKS OF HANNAH MORE.—The Harpers have just published a handsome edition of the works of Hannah More, complete in seven volumes. The first volume contains a beautiful engraved likeness of the author, and an appropriate vignette title page, as do all the succeeding ones—being spirited illustrations of her works by eminent artists. Of the *subject matter*, we need not say a word—our readers are sufficiently enlightened upon this point—we need only commend the work as a specimen of beautiful typography, and neat and substantial binding. Every library should possess it.

MAHMOUD, 2 vols. Harper and Brothers. This is the title of a new novel, purporting to be an autobiography of a Greek, whose life was principally passed amid the bloody scenes of Egypt and the Morea. It is replete with incidents of an exciting nature—such as battles and deadly personal rencounters—and affords enough of the horrible to satisfy the most voracious appetite. The author in his preface, declares that the whole of the narrative is a combination of facts, derived from private sources or from personal observation, and that the events detailed, so far from being improbable, constitute the every day picture of eastern life.

We extract the following account of the death of Mohammed, the chief of the Mamlouks, and the master of Mahmoud.

For some days I had not been indifferent to rumours that were afloat, respecting the attack which had been made by myself and others upon the Syrian lady. Such affairs were of frequent occurrence, particularly among the Arabs, and no notice was taken of them. It appeared, however, that the enmity of a certain faction, ever on the alert to do me some disservice, now directed all its virulence against me, resolved to make this occurrence the means of my destruction.

We had all sworn among ourselves to keep the affair secret: but one of my companions, dissatisfied with his share of the booty, disclosed the affair to those who were ever ready to seek occasion of animosity against me. It was communicated to Murad Bey, and by him carried to Mohammed.

I heard of it one evening, as I returned from an excursion to Yaffa, from my friend Osman, who came hurriedly to my tent, ex... his fears for my personal safety, and urged me to fly instantly—there was yet time: he even offered to bear me company, but I would not hear of such a step. It taken, both of us ...

if you cast your eyes without the tent, you will see several of your old enemies, who followed me hither, carelessly standing by, doubtless expecting such will be your object."

I looked out, and found what he stated to be but too correct. Escape was thus cut off, and my fate appeared inevitable. Summoning my resolution, I turned round to Osman, and cheerfully bade him farewell. He fell on my neck, the tears stood in his eyes, but he was unable to give utterance to the feelings raging in his bosom. I hurried to Mohammed's tent. On my way I encountered several of my most implacable foes, whose darkened countenances betrayed a scornful malice, and a sneering triumph, at the calamity which had befallen me. It was a severe trial of my manhood—my pride, however, sustained me, and I moved forward with that carelessness of demeanour which had marked the days of my favour.

Upon reaching Mohammed's tent, I. was immediately taken before him. The first glance which I caught of his eye told me what I had to expect. I had witnessed its expression so frequently on former occasions, that it required no great penetration to convince me it boded me no good. His countenance was flushed, more from the effects of a violent fever, with which he had been seized in the morning, than the vehemence of his wrath. At times he gasped for breath; I thought he trembled, when at intervals he sipped the sherbet which stood beside him, to slake his burning thirst.

"The wise man," at length he said, after a long pause, "neglects not the warnings of his friend; but the fool despises them and perishes. If my clemency could so far forget the dictates of justice as to overlook thy folly, I could not save thee."

"'Tis what I expected," I replied, calmly; "warnings I have had—had it not been for my fidelity I might have profitted by them."

"Thy fidelity!" he cried, raising his voice, and surveying me with a look of scorn; "where was thy fidelity when the tchibooktchee was slain?—where was thy fidelity on a late occasion? What is there in thee, that thou shouldst dare to plan and prosecute enterprises of that nature? Is thy head the fountain of wisdom? thy person the centre of attraction? Who trembleth in thy presence?—who dreads thy sway?—Is thy arm all-powerful here? and thy courage so paramount, that it must needs show itself upon a few defenceless pilgrims?"

"The malice of my enemies has triumphed."

"Thy enemies! Hadst thou possessed their courage and sagacity, thou hadst not been reduced to this."

"There was a time," I said, stung at the charge, "when I was thought to surpass them in such qualities."

"In the vanity of thy own estimation," he added with a fearful laugh.

"Ay," I said, inflamed at his words, "and in the opinion of others. But I have been deceived—the gratitude of man is like water cast upon the desert."

"And his insolence like oil to flame," he returned, fiercely. "The wise man warms himself with the brand with which the fool fires the tent."

"And the tyrant," I cried, regardless of what I said, observing his increasing weakness and agitation, "may yet learn to tremble in the presence of the fool."

"By my head, and by my beard:" he exclaimed, gnashing his teeth and gasping for breath, from the violence of the burning fever raging in his veins, while his eyes glowed like coals of fire, "thou shalt die a death of torture: thy body shall be rent asunder by the wild horses of the desert; and thy limbs scattered for the dogs of the camp to prey upon."

"My life is in the hands of Allah!" I ejaculated.

"Though Allah and his hosts surround thee—though the sword of the prophet protect thee," he cried, drawing his dagger with one hand, while he raised the other and clenched it in an excess of impotent fury—"though thou wert in the Kaaba itself, or the harem of the sultan, I would tear thee from their sanctuary, and immolate thee!"

A power mightier than any he ever dreamed of struck him in the midst of his blasphemy. He attempted to rise, but the vehemence of his passions, and his convulsive respiration overpowered his utterance; he fell back on the cushions, powerless and gasping for breath, as if in the agonies of the last desperate struggle. His eyes seemed as if they would have darted from their sockets, glaring round the tent, fixed upon no object. He laughed—but his mirth was the outbreakings of a distempered brain, his words the wild and incoherent exclamations of a madman.

I stood by, contemplating the frightful scene with feelings of awe and amazement, and murmured inwardly, "It, to be the slave of passions like these, Mahmoud, thou has coveted power—if thy presumption, overstepping the boundaries of reason and humanity, has hurried thee into crime—behold now the littleness of authority, and the emptiness of pride!"

Not many minutes had elapsed since I entered the tent, but in that brief period, my own fate and the destinies of a nation were decided. For a day or two Mohammed had suffered under a slight fever, which to-day had increased in violence. Even now, while I stood before him, the fatal disorder, fastening its relentless fangs upon the heart of its victim, corrupted his fluids, and struck him with madness. His outrageous passions heightened the foul distemper, and he sank beneath its violence, as if under the influence of the poisonous wind of the desert, and with a suddenness which no human agency could avert.

A moment I stood gazing upon the frantic bey, who rolled and flung his arms over his head, in all the wildness of delirium, his blistered tongue giving vent to expressions of mingled blasphemy and menace. His shrieks of agony were horrible, heard even by the inhabitants of the town. Restrained by his impetuous disposition from disturbing him in moments like these, his attendants stood without, unconscious of the cause of his outcries, fearful of coming to his aid. At length one or two, more bold than the rest, entered the tent, and were struck with dismay at the frightful picture presented to their view.

"How is this?" they demanded, with glances of fire directed at me.

"... behold the justice of God! the bey is dying."

They rushed forward to raise him, for he lay wallowing on the floor, but their united strength was insufficient to restrain him. Seeing how matters stood, others now came pouring in, and the tent soon became thronged with his Mamlouks. I was unheeded amid the general uproar; and managed to make my way out without being observed, perplexed and confounded by the scene.

MARRIAGES.

On Monday, 22d inst. by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr. HENRY M. CLAYTON, (formerly of Dover, Delaware,) to Miss MARY EMMA WOODLAND, (formerly of the Eastern Shore, Maryland.

On 5th day, the 2d month, at Friends' meeting, Solebury, Bucks county, Pa., Thomas Atkinson, of Wrightstown, do. do. to Hannah Quinby, of Amwell, Hunterdon county, N. J.

On Tuesday, by the Rev. Thos. G. Allen, Mr. Francis Kilpatrick, to Miss Marthy M'Auley.

On the 11th inst. at Friends' meeting, New Garden, Chester co. Benjamin Conard, to Elma, daughter of George Roberts.

On Tuesday, 9th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Ashburn, Francis Cook, to Ann Finney, both of this city.

On Monday evening, 25th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Lybrand, George Bowers, to Amy Ann, daughter of Cornelius Dungan, all of the Northern Liberties.

On Tuesday evening, 23d inst. by the Rev. John Chambers, Mr. Andrew Chambers, to Miss Sarah Ann, daughter of William Hyde, Esq.

DEATHS.

On Wednesday, 24th instant, Prudence Angelica Hodgson, widow of the late Captain John B. Hodgson, in the 59th year of her age.

On Wednesday, 24th instant, after a severe illness, Mrs. Catharine Quinn, wife of Barnet Quinn, in the 44th year of her age.

On Tuesday, 23d inst. Mrs. Eve Hilborne, wife of Benj. Hilborne, in the 75th year of her age.

On Monday, 22d inst. Richard Cohill, in the 59th year of his age.

Suddenly, in New Orleans, on the 5th instant, Mr. Chas. F. Deffenbach, of Philada. aged about 65 years.

On Wednesday, 17th inst. Ellen, daughter of Joseph Booney, aged 12 years, 8 months and 14 days.

On Thursday, 28th ult. in the 45th year of his age, John Francis, formerly lottery broker of this city.

On Second day, 15th inst. Elias Ely, of New Hope, Bucks county, in the 41st year of his age.

On Sunday, 14th inst. Ann Walker, infant daughter of Wm. C. and Mary J. Bridges, aged 2 months and 21 days.

On Sunday, 21st inst. after a short illness, Mrs. Ann Vickerman, in the 59th year of her age.

On Friday, 19th inst. Mrs. Catherine Lampater, in the 63d year of her age.

On Friday, 19th inst. Catherine, daughter of Wm. J. Diane.

On Fourth-day, 17th inst. in the 43d year of her age, Martha, wife of Jesse Roberts.

On Thursday, 18th inst. Joseph Hilt, son of Joseph D. Hilt, aged 9 months.

On Sunday, 21st inst. Miss Elizabeth Bewley, in the 56th year of her age.

On Monday morning, Ann Cordelia, daughter of Chas. and Sarah Wiggins, aged 5 years and 10 mo's.

On Sunday, 21st inst. after a short illness, William M'Fadden, of this city, aged 30 years.

On the 19th inst. of croup, Margaret Virginia, daughter of Lieut. George A. Magruder, of the U. S. navy, in the 4th year of her age.

On Friday, 19th inst. after a short illness, Sarah Ann, daughter of Capt. Stephen S. Batchelor, in the 4th of her age.

On Saturday, 20th inst. Mr. John Strickland, in the 44th year of his age.

On the 25th of Nov. last, at his residence in Saxony, John G. Klemm, formerly of this city, aged 40 years.

In Paris, on Tuesday, Dec. 29th, Catherine A. relict of the late Thos. Newbold, of Philadelphia, and daughter of Herman Le Roy, of New York, United States of America.

NEW CHARTER OF THE UNITED STATES BANK.

The following is a correct copy of the act incorporating the United States Bank, as it has passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

AN ACT.

To repeal the state tax on real and personal property, and to continue and extend the improvements of the state by rail-roads and canals, and to charter a state bank, to be called the "United States Bank."

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all and every provision of the Acts of Assembly, passed the twenty-fifth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one, respectively, entitled "An Act assessing a tax on personal property, to be collected with the county rates and levies, for the use of the commonwealth," and "An Act to increase the county rates and levies for the use of the commonwealth," be, and the same are hereby repealed, except so far as relates to the collection of taxes assessed before the first day of October last: Provided, That the said repeal shall not go into effect until all the terms and provisions hereinafter set forth shall be fully complied with.

SECTION 2. The present stockholders of the Bank of the United States, excepting the United States and the Treasurer of the United States, and such other persons as may become stockholders agreeably to the by-laws made for that purpose, to an amount not exceeding in the whole the present capital of the said bank, their successors and assigns, be, and are hereby created a corporation and body politic, by the name and style of "the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of the United States," and shall so continue until the third day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six; and by that name shall be, and are hereby made capable in law, to have, purchase, and receive, possess, enjoy, and retain, to them and their successors, lands, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels, and effects, of whatsoever kind, nature and quality, and the same to sell, grant, demise, alien, or dispose of, to sue and be sued, to use a common seal, and the same to alter and renew, and to make such by-laws and ordinances as they shall deem necessary, not being contrary to this act, the constitution of the United States, or to the constitution and laws of this commonwealth; and also to prescribe rules for the transfer of the stock of the said corporation, and generally to do all the acts which to them it shall or may appertain to do, and to enjoy the same privileges and authority given by law to any bank within this commonwealth, subject to the rules and restrictions hereinafter prescribed.

SECTION 3. For the management of the affairs of the said corporation, there shall be annually elected, at the banking-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on the first Monday in January, in each year, by a plurality of votes, which shall be given by the qualified stockholders of the said bank in person or by proxy, twenty directors, who shall be capable of serving for one year, and who shall, at the first meeting after their election in each year, proceed to elect one of their directors to be the president of the corporation, who shall hold the said office during the same period for which directors are elected; but if an election of directors or of the president, should not be made on that day, the said corporation shall not, for that cause, be dissolved, but it shall be lawful, at any other time, to hold such elections; and until such elections be made, the directors and president for the time being, shall continue in office; and in the case of the death or resignation of the president, the directors shall elect another president from their own number; and in case of the death or resignation of a director, the vacancy may be supplied by the remaining directors.

SECTION 4. The following shall be the fundamental articles of the said corporation, to wit:

Article I. None but a stockholder who is a citizen of the United States, shall be a director, or vote at an election for directors, either in person or by proxy; and all proxies shall be dated within sixty days before the day of each election. The number of votes to which each stockholder shall be entitled in voting for directors shall be as follows: for one share and not more than two shares, one vote; for every two shares above two, and not exceeding ten shares, one vote; for every four shares above ten, and not exceeding thirty, one vote; for every six shares above thirty, and not exceeding sixty, one vote; for every eight shares above sixty, and not exceeding one hundred, one vote; but no person, copartnership, or body politic, shall be entitled to a greater number than thirty votes; and after the first election, no share or shares shall confer a right of voting, unless the same shall have been held three calendar months before the day of election.

Article II. Not more than three fourths of the directors who shall be in office at the time of an annual election, shall be elected for the succeeding year, and no director shall hold his office for more than three out of four years in succession, but the director who shall be the president may always be re-elected; and previous to each election of directors, the board of directors shall appoint three stockholders, not directors, to be judges of the election, who shall conduct and regulate the same, after having severally taken and subscribed an oath or affirmation, before some justice of the peace or alderman; well and faithfully and lawfully to conduct the election, and who, after the conclusion of the ballot, shall decide and openly declare who are chosen directors for the ensuing year. No director of any other bank shall be, at the same time, a director of this bank; nor shall the governor, or any executive or judicial officer of this commonwealth, or member of congress, or of the state legislature, be a director.

Article III. Not less than seven directors shall constitute a board for the transaction of business, of whom the president shall always be one, except in case of sickness or necessary absence, in which case his place may be supplied by any other director whom he, by writing under his hand, shall depute for that purpose; and in case the president shall not so depute, the board of directors may elect a director to act during the absence of the president.

Article IV. A general meeting of the stockholders, for purposes relative to the institution, may at any time be called, either by the board of directors, or by sixty or more stockholders, owning one thousand or more shares of the capital stock, on giving at least six weeks notice in two public newspapers, published in the city of Philadelphia, and specifying in such notice the object or objects of such meeting. And there shall be a general meeting of the stockholders at the banking-house, in the city of Philadelphia, on the first Monday of January in every year, at which time the directors shall lay before them a general and particular statement of the affairs of the company.

Article V. The lands, tenements, and hereditaments which it shall be lawful for the said corporation to hold, shall be only such as shall be requisite for its immediate accommodation in transacting its business, and such as shall have been bona fide mortgaged to it by way of security, or conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its dealings, or purchased at sales upon judgments which shall have been obtained for such debts, or purchased for the purpose of securing such debts. The said corporation shall not, directly or indirectly, deal or trade in any thing except bills of exchange, gold and silver bullion, or in the sale of goods really and truly pledged for money lent, and not redeemed in due time,—or goods which shall be the proceeds of its lands. Neither shall it make any loan to any foreign prince or state unless previously authorized by law. The said corporation shall not be at liberty to purchase any stock whatever, except their own stock, treasury notes, or public stocks, created by the government of the United States, or of this state, or stock of, or loans to any of the incorporated companies of this State, for the construction and improvement of roads, bridges, canal or inland navigation, or other stocks which may be bona fide pledged as security for debts to the bank, and not duly redeemed.

Article VI. The rate of discount at which loans may be made by said Bank within this commonwealth, shall not exceed one-half of one per centum for thirty days. And the notes and bills which shall be issued by order of said corporation, or under its authority, shall be binding upon it, and those made payable to order shall be assignable by endorsement, but none shall be issued of a denomination less than ten dollars; and if the bank shall neglect or refuse to pay its notes or bills or moneys deposited when due, on demand made at the bank during banking hours, the person or persons entitled to the same shall receive interest thereon at the rate of twelve per cent. a year until payment be made. And the notes of the corporation in circulation, shall never exceed the capital actually paid in. The total amount of debts which the said corporation may at any time owe, whether by bond, note, or other contract, excepting the amount of money due to depositors, shall not at any time exceed double the amount of capital stock actually paid in; and in case of excess, the directors under whose administration it shall happen, shall be liable in their individual capacities, and an action of debt may in such case be brought against them, or any of them, or any their heirs, executors or administrators, in any court having competent jurisdiction, by any creditor or creditors of such corporation, and may be prosecuted to judgment and execution, any condition, covenant, or agreement, to the contrary notwithstanding; but this shall not be construed to exempt the said corporation, or the lands, tenements, goods, and chattels of the same, from being also liable for and chargeable with the said excess. Such of the said directors as may have been absent when the said excess was contracted or created, shall not be considered as consenting thereto, or liable therefore, and those who may have dissented from the resolution or act whereby the same was so contracted or created, and who shall enter their dissent upon the minutes of the board, may exonerate themselves from being so liable, by forthwith giving notice of the fact to the stockholders, at a general meeting, which they shall have power to call for that purpose.

Article VII. If the said bank should at any time ... charter of the said bank shall be absolutely null and void, and of no effect whatsoever—except that the said bank shall be liable in its corporate capacity, for the fulfilment of all contracts previously made and entered into by it; and the stockholders thereof shall have power to elect directors as usual, and be capable of compelling the fulfilment of any contract entered into with said bank, previously to the date of the said forfeiture.

Article VIII. Dividends of so much of the profits as the directors may deem advisable shall be declared twice a year, on the first Mondays of January and July in each year, and paid to the stockholders on demand, at any time after the expiration of ten days therefrom. But such dividends shall in no case exceed the amount of the nett profits, actually acquired by the Bank, so that the capital stock of the said Bank shall never thereby be impaired. If the directors of the Bank shall make any dividends which shall impair the capital stock of said Bank, the directors consenting thereto shall be liable in their individual capacities to such corporation for the amount of the stock so divided; and each director present when such dividend shall be made, shall be adjudged to be consenting thereto, unless he forthwith enter his protest on the minutes of the board, and give public notice to the stockholders of the declaring of such dividend.

Article IX. The salary of the president shall be established and allowed by the stockholders, at a general meeting, and no compensation shall be allowed to any person for his services as a director. The board of directors shall appoint a cashier, and such other officers, clerks, and persons, as shall be necessary for transacting the business of the bank, and shall take from each such security as the by-laws shall prescribe, and shall make to each a just compensation for his services.

Article X. The said bank shall make to the Auditor General monthly returns of its condition, showing the details of its operations, according to the form of the returns the Bank of the United States now makes to the Secretary of the Treasury, or according to such form as may be established by law.

SECTION 5. It shall at all times be lawful for a committee of the Legislature, appointed for that purpose, to inspect the books, and examine into the proceedings of the corporation hereby created, and to report whether the provisions of this charter have been by the same abused or violated, or not; and if the officers of said corporation should refuse to be sworn or affirmed, or give evidence, or to produce all such of their books or papers as may be demanded before any such committee, then the legislature may by law declare the said charter void, and repeal the same; and whenever any committee as aforesaid shall find and report, or the Governor shall have reason to believe, that the charter has been violated, it may be lawful for the legislature to direct, or the Governor to order, a Scire Facias to be issued out of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in the name of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, (which shall be executed on the president of the corporation for the time being, at least ten days before the commencement of the term of said court,) calling on said corporation to show cause wherefore the charter hereby granted, shall not be declared forfeit; and it shall be lawful for said court, upon the return of the said Scire Facias, to examine into the truth of the alleged violation, and if such violation be made to appear, then to pronounce or adjudge that such charter is forfeited and annulled: Provided, however, every issue of facts which may be joined between the commonwealth or the corporation, such issue shall be tried by jury; and on the trial thereof, the commonwealth shall have the right to change the venue from the county of Philadelphia to any adjoining county. And it shall be lawful for the court aforesaid to require the production of such of the books or papers of the corporation, as it may deem necessary for the ascertainment of the controverted facts, and the final judgment of said court shall be subject to all the usages of law in other cases.

SECTION 6. In consideration of the privileges granted by this act, and in lieu of all taxes on dividends, the said corporation shall pay into the Treasury of the Commonwealth the sum of two millions of dollars at such time and in such instalments as the Governor may require: Provided, That at least thirty days notice shall be given by the Governor of the time when each instalment will be required: And provided also, That for all sums the Governor shall not so require to be paid within three months after the acceptance of this charter by the stockholders, interest at the rate of five per cent a year shall be paid by the corporation, commencing at the expiration of the said three months, and terminating thirty days before the time fixed for the payment of each sum; and the said corporation shall also, whenever required by law, advance on permanent loan any sum or sums, not exceeding, in the whole, six millions of dollars; and for each sum of money so loaned, shall receive from the commonwealth a negotiable certificate of stock, reimbursable on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, transferable at the bank of Pennsylvania, or such other place as the legislature may hereafter designate, bearing an interest of either four or five per cent. per annum, payable half yearly at the bank of Pennsylvania, or any such other place as the legislature may hereafter designate, as the law requiring such loan may determine, and in case the interest shall be five per cent. shall pay to the commonwealth one hundred and ten dollars in money, for each hundred dollars of stock, or if the interest be four per cent. shall pay one hundred dollars in money for each hundred dollars of stock; and the said corporation shall be bound, whenever required by law, to advance to the commonwealth, as a temporary loan, any sum of money not exceeding one million of dollars in any one year, at an interest of four per cent. a year, reimbursable at the pleasure of the commonwealth, within twelve months from the date of the loan; and the said corporation shall further pay to the treasurer, for the use of the commonwealth, the sum of five hundred ... one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, and shall pay the further sum of one hundred thousand dollars on the first Monday of June next, and the like sum of one hundred thousand dollars on each succeeding first Monday of June, for nineteen years thereafter, to be added to and paid over with the annual appropriation provided by the commonwealth for common school purposes, and be distributed according to the several laws of the commonwealth regulating the distribution of such appropriations; and the said corporation shall further be bound to subscribe the following sums to the capital stock of the following named companies, if requested to do so by the directors of the said companies, or either of them, within one year from the passage of this act, namely, to the capital stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; to that of the Williamsport and Elmira Rail Road Company, the sum of two hundred thousand dollars; to the Monongahela Navigation Company, fifty thousand dollars, if the same be incorporated, at the opening of the books of subscription for the capital stock thereof, and the further sum of fifty thousand dollars, as soon as one hundred thousand dollars, subscribed by other persons or bodies corporate, shall have been bona fide expended in the construction of the said work; to the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Company, one hundred thousand dollars; to the Warren and Pine Grove Rail Road Company, twenty thousand dollars; to the Warren and Franklin Turnpike Road Company, fifteen thousand dollars, if the said companies be incorporated this session of the Legislature, to the Warren and Ridgeway Turnpike Road Company, five thousand dollars; to the Johnstown and Legionier Turnpike Road Company, ten thousand dollars; to the Snow Shoe and Packerville Turnpike Company, twenty thousand dollars; to the Roseburg and Mercer Turnpike Company, five thousand dollars. All of which subscriptions shall place the said bank on the same footing as to the rights and liabilities with the original subscribers to said companies respectively: Provided, That such subscription shall not be made to the stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, until a law of Maryland shall be passed, and assented to by said company, enabling the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and any company or companies duly authorised by the said commonwealth, to intersect by rail road, and unite with the Baltimore and Ohio rail road, at any point in the State of Maryland; and that the whole amount so to be subscribed by the said bank, shall be appropriated exclusively to the construction of the rail road from Cumberland to Pittsburg; and that no payment shall be called for by the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, on account of said subscription, until at least twenty miles of the rail road within the state of Pennsylvania shall have been bona fide placed under contract, and the construction thereof actually begun.

SECTION 7. Six hundred thousand dollars of the amount to be paid into the treasury as aforesaid, shall be appropriated in lieu of the receipts from the state taxes hereby repealed, to pay the interest on the public debt, and other just demands upon the commonwealth.

SECTION 8. For the purpose of enabling the several turnpike companies hereinafter mentioned to improve the condition of said roads, the following sums are specifically appropriated to be paid to the said companies respectively, for the aforesaid mentioned purposes, which said sums shall be distributed in the following manner. To the Chambersburg and Bedford turnpike road company, the sum of twenty thousand dollars: To the Somerset and Bedford turnpike road company, the sum of twenty thousand dollars: To the Somerset and Mount Pleasant turnpike road company, the sum of twenty thousand dollars: To the Robbstown and Mount Pleasant turnpike road company, eight thousand dollars: To the Washington and Williamsport turnpike road company, eight thousand dollars: To the Mount Pleasant and Pittsburg turnpike road company, five thousand dollars: To the Washington and Pittsburg turnpike road company, fifteen thousand dollars. To the Bedford and Stoystown turnpike road company, ten thousand dollars: To the Stoystown and Greensburg turnpike road company, twelve thousand dollars: To the Greensburg and Pittsburg turnpike road company, twelve thousand dollars: To the state road from the White Horse tavern on the top of ...

... be affirmed, that any person of ordinary capacity, may, in a short period of time, fully qualify himself to take charge of the books of any concern in our city, however complex or extensive, and discharge his duties satisfactorily and with correctness.

This brief testimony to the merits of Mr. Megonegal, as a teacher of Book keeping, is dictated by no desire to puff into notice one acquainted with his calling, but simply for the benefit of our young men and merchants, and from experimental knowledge, to render praise to whom praise is due. Let any one go, and from actual experience, I am satisfied they will bear witness in favor of the truth of every word of the above communication. A. ACHESON, Market street.

feb 27—1t*

EPITOME OF THE TIMES.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAIL ROAD LINE.—We learn that passengers from New York are obliged to pay 75 cents extra, for a passage across the river from Camden to this city. Why is this expense not included in the fare, according to the company's advertisements?

A man named *Billingham*, was, on Saturday last taken before the Mayor, charged with setting fire to the dwelling house of his mother-in-law, Mrs. JONES, at the corner of Sixth and Market street. He was committed for trial.

A young man was on Saturday knocked down by a large hog, crossing Ninth and Filbert street. The man's leg was broken—he was carried into Mr. J. Rowland's house, where Dr. Rodman rendered him surgical aid.

Mr. William Sloanaker, publisher of the Evening Star, has associated with him Mr. T. H. Worrall, as joint proprietor. The paper will hereafter be neutral in politics.

The gas which has lately been introduced seems to give very general satisfaction. Its uncommon brilliancy impress all who have seen it. We have seen the gas in Baltimore, New York and Boston, and feel satisfied that in gas, as in many other matters, our city may justly claim the preference on the ground of superior *brilliancy*.

On Monday next, an election of twenty Directors of the United States Bank, under the new charter, will take place in the banking house.

The Fuel Saving Society have advertised 100 cords of good oak wood for sale at $5 50 per cord. Not more than half a cord will be sold to any purchaser. The Society's yard is in Locust street, about a square west of Broad street.

Robbery, Burglary, &c.—Two young men calling themselves FORSYTH and MARTIN, were brought before the Mayor last Tuesday by the watchmen, and charged with having broken into and robbed three stores in Front street near Walnut, south side, in one of which a young man, one of the clerks, was sleeping, who, being aroused, discharged a pistol at the marauders, and giving the alarm, they were taken, on the roofs of the stores, along which they had run for a considerable distance, in order to escape.—They were ordered to give bail in $2000 each, to answer the charges at the next Mayor's court, and $1000 each for the burglary, and $500 each for each of the robberies.

Forsyth was under heavy bail at the time, for the robbery of Baker & Mackey's store some time since.

Benevolence Defeated.—During the recent Siberian weather a wealthy and humane gentleman, residing in the western part of the city, who had laid up about 300 cords of wood last summer, for his own use, (in lime burning) finding that the article had become so extremely scarce, and selling for $10 per cord, a price entirely beyond the means of many poor people, he resolved to sell his surplus over 200 cords, for what it cost him, (about $5) and not allow any family to have more than one cord each. It soon became known, and in a very short time the yard was cleared, when it was discovered that the carters who had hauled it away and paid $5 for it, had been selling it for $10!!—*U. S. Gazette.*

Awful Death.—About 12 o'clock on Monday night, the watchman discovered an unusual light and much smoke in a room in the 3d story of the dwelling house at the corner of Brook's Court and Front street, above Race street, and upon forcing the back door, and ascending to the room, a female named ———, a widow, with one child, was found wrapped in flames, lying upon the floor, in a state of intoxication! While sitting by the fire, probably, her clothing caught, and her insensible situation prevented her from assisting herself. The child was taken care of, and the wretched mother drawn by hand in a sleigh to the Hospital, without the least hope of her surviving many minutes!

Philadelphia Prices Current.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post, by Reed, T. Stockton & Co. Importers, Chestnut street, above Third.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 26, 1836.

ASHES.
Pots ..... 100 lbs. 4 00
Pearls 4 00

BUTTER ..... lb. 17 18
Dairy tub. No. 17 18
Firkin 17 18
Prime French lar. .....

CANDLES.
Mould ..... lb. 12 13
Sperm 37 40

COFFEE.
Rio ..... lb. 10 11
Laguira 10 11
Java 11 12
Cuba 10 11

COTTON.
Louisiana, Alabama & Mississippi 12 13
Mobile 11 12
Florida 11 12
Upland 10 11
Bowed 11 12

FEATHERS.
Live Geese ..... lb. 30 32
Live Ducks 25 28

FLAX.
Rough ..... lb. 6 7
Dressed 10 12

FLOUR.
Philadelphia Fine ..... bbl. 5 00
Philadelphia Common 5 00
Philadelphia Extra 5 00
Philadelphia Extra Family 5 00
Pennsylvania Fine 5 00
Pennsylvania Common 5 00
Pennsylvania Extra 5 00
Pennsylvania Extra Family 5 00
Ohio Fine 5 00
Ohio Common 5 00
Ohio Extra 5 00
Ohio Extra Family 5 00
Baltimore Fine 5 00
Baltimore Common 5 00
Baltimore Extra 5 00
Baltimore Extra Family 5 00
Brandywine 5 00
Brandywine Extra 5 00
Brandywine Extra Family 5 00
Alexandria Fine 5 00
Alexandria Common 5 00
Alexandria Extra 5 00
Alexandria Extra Family 5 00
Georgetown Fine 5 00
Georgetown Common 5 00
Georgetown Extra 5 00
Georgetown Extra Family 5 00
Richmond Fine 5 00
Richmond Common 5 00
Richmond Extra 5 00
Richmond Extra Family 5 00
Petersburg Fine 5 00
Petersburg Common 5 00
Petersburg Extra 5 00
Petersburg Extra Family 5 00
Fredericksburg Fine 5 00
Fredericksburg Common 5 00
Fredericksburg Extra 5 00
Fredericksburg Extra Family 5 00
Rye Flour 4 00 4 25
Corn Meal 3 00 3 12½

GRAIN.
Wheat ..... bush. 1 10 1 15
Rye 70 75
Corn 60 62
Oats 37½ 40
Barley 75 80
Clover Seed ..... lb. 6 7
Timothy Seed ..... bush. 2 50 2 75
Flaxseed 1 60 1 70

GROCERIES.
Sugar ..... lb. 7 8
Molasses ..... gal. 30 32
Rice ..... lb. 4 5
Pimento 5 6
Pepper 10 11
Cassia 50 62
Ginger 6 7
Nutmegs 90 1 00
Cloves 25 30

HAY.
Timothy ..... ton 18 00 20 00
Clover 12 00 13 00

HEMP.
Russia ..... ton 220 230
American 180 190

HIDES.
Dry Flint ..... lb. 12 13
Dry Salted 10 11
Green 6 7

IRON.
Pig, No. 1 ..... ton 45 00
Pig, No. 2 ..... 40 00
Bar 90 00
Sheet 120 00
Nail Rod 120 00
Hoop 120 00
Cast ..... lb. 6 7
Blister Steel 9 10
German Steel 9 10
Spring 6 7
Shear 12 13
Cast 12 13

LEAD.
Pig ..... lb. 6 7
Bar 7 8
Sheet 8 9
Shot 8 9
White Lead 8 9
Red Lead 8 9

LIQUORS.
Brandy, Cognac ..... gal. 2 50 2 75
Brandy, American 1 75 2 00
Gin, Holland 1 75 2 00
Gin, American 1 00 1 25
Rum, Jamaica 2 50 2 75
Rum, American 1 00 1 25
Whiskey, Monongahela 1 00 1 25
Whiskey, Country 90 95
Wine, Madeira 1 50 2 00
Wine, Lisbon 1 00 1 25
Wine, Sherry 1 50 2 00
Wine, Teneriffe 1 00 1 25
Wine, Port 1 00 1 25
Wine, Claret ..... case 4 00 5 00

NAILS.
Cut ..... 100 lbs. 5 00 5 50
Wrought 12 14

OILS.
Linseed, Raw ..... gal. 80 85
Linseed, Boiled 85 90
Sperm 1 75 1 87½
Whale, No. 1 ..... 85 90
Whale, No. 2 ..... 75 80
Lard 1 00 1 10
Tanners' 90 95
Turpentine 1 00 1 05

PAINTS.
Spanish Brown ..... lb. 4 5
Venetian Red 2 3
Yellow Ochre 2 3
Chrome Yellow 20 25
Chrome Green 20 25
Prussian Blue 50 62
Verditer 20 25
Vermilion, Chinese 1 00 1 25
Vermilion, English 75 87½
Lamp Black 12 14
Ivory Black 12 14
Patent Yellow 1 00 1 25
Gum Gamboge 1 00 1 25
Gum Shellac 50 62
Gum Arabic 50 62
Gum Copal 1 00 1 25
Gum Myrrh 1 00 1 25
Gum Tragacanth 1 00 1 25
Gum Benjamin 1 00 1 25
Gum Assafœtida 1 00 1 25
Gum Ammoniac 1 00 1 25
Gum Olibanum 1 00 1 25
Gum Camphor 1 00 1 25
Gum Guaiacum 1 00 1 25
Gum Aloes 1 00 1 25
Gum Opium 1 00 1 25
Gum Ipecac 1 00 1 25
Gum Jalap 1 00 1 25
Gum Rhubarb 1 00 1 25
Gum Senna 1 00 1 25
Gum Sarsaparilla 1 00 1 25
Gum Cantharides 1 00 1 25
Gum Castor 1 00 1 25
Gum Musk 1 00 1 25
Gum Civet 1 00 1 25
Gum Ambergris 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Peruvian 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Cinchona 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Slippery Elm 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Sassafras 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Cassia 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Prickly Ash 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Dogwood 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Poplar 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Willow 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Alder 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Elder 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Hickory 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Oak 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Walnut 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Butternut 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Chestnut 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Beech 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Maple 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Birch 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Ash 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Elm 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Locust 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Mulberry 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Peach 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Apple 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Pear 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Quince 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Grape 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Currant 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Gooseberry 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Raspberry 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Blackberry 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Strawberry 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Huckleberry 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Whortleberry 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Cranberry 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Bilberry 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Crowberry 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Partridgeberry 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Checkerberry 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Wintergreen 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Spicebush 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Allspice 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Cloves 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Mace 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Nutmeg 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Ginger 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Pepper 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Cubeb 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Grains of Paradise 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Cardamom 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Coriander 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Anise 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Caraway 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Dill 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Fennel 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Cumin 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Celery 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Parsley 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Lovage 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Angelica 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Hemlock 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Henbane 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Belladonna 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Stramonium 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Digitalis 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Colchicum 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Veratrum 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Aconite 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Hyoscyamus 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Conium 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Lobelia 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Eupatorium 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Asclepias 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Apocynum 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Gentiana 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Menyanthes 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Cornus 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Rhus 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Ilex 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Celastrus 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Rhamnus 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Ceanothus 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Euonymus 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Staphylea 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Acer 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Aesculus 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Tilia 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Malva 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Althæa 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Hibiscus 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Gossypium 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Theobroma 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Camellia 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Thea 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Ilex 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Celastrus 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Rhamnus 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Ceanothus 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Euonymus 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Staphylea 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Acer 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Aesculus 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Tilia 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Malva 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Althæa 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Hibiscus 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Gossypium 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Theobroma 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Camellia 1 00 1 25
Gum Bark Thea 1 00 1 25

ALMANACK.

FEBRUARY 1836.	sun rises.	sun sets.	moon rises.	moon passes.
27 Saturday	6 19	5 31	10 48	
28 Sunday	6 18	5 32	11 46	
29 Monday	6 17	5 33	10 56	
1 Tuesday	6 16	5 34	11 56	Full ☽ 1 41
2 Wednesday	6 14	5 35	12 56	
3 Thursday	6 13	5 36	1 56	
4 Friday	6 12	5 37	2 56	
5 Saturday	6 10	5 38	3 53	First ☽ 6 43

Saving Fund Society.—The Northern Liberty, Kensington and Spring Garden Saving Fund Society will be open for the reception of deposits on Monday and Thursday of each week, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M. at the office of the Penn Township Bank, Front street.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, February 27, 1836.

☞ Our agents are particularly solicited to make speedy remittances. Many have neglected this indispensable ceremony for several months or a year past. Their losses will oblige essentially at the present time.

We insert, in another column, the bill recently passed by the Legislature of New Jersey, respecting the property held by the Society of Friends. It will prove an article of much interest to a considerable number of our readers.

THE STATE OF GOVERNMENT.—A report has been presented to our State Legislature, proposing the sale of the public works. A breeze of it has been wafted to us from Harrisburg to this city, a measure which, we earnestly hope, will meet the approbation of our representatives. We have had many able condemnations for such a change, and the objection of its not being a central location, is very light indeed, when it is remembered, that by the rail-road, it is only about 10 or 12 hours ride from Harrisburg. In this city, members of the Legislature would have access to the valuable "Loganian Library," which would be greatly aided in their labours by constant intercourse with men of business, and others competent to furnish desirable information. They would also have many opportunities of enjoying relaxation from the cares of state, in the way of amusement, and in respect to comfort and convenience, would be at least, 50 per cent. better off than they are at present.

In the event of such a change being agreed upon, our citizens would no doubt be willing to make liberal appropriations for suitable buildings to accommodate the Legislature and the officers of the government.

The very handsome addition about to be made to the School Fund of Philadelphia, will, we trust, give a renewed impulse to the cause of education. We regard this as one of the best features of the Bank bill, and of the sum to be paid by the Bank had been twice as large as it is, more gratification would have been still greater. There exists in the minds of some of our citizens, particularly in the interior, a discreditable feeling on the subject of education, and though the school bill which has recently gone into operation has done much towards enlightening the public mind, much more remains to be done. It stated, in the report of the Superintendent of Common Schools, lately presented to the legislature, that already the number of pupils in those districts is double that taught in private schools before the general system was adopted, and that the number of children in the higher branches of education, which otherwise would have received no school instruction whatever. This is highly gratifying information, and it is to be hoped that the friends of education will still greater exertions, efforts in that cause should be relaxed until the system of liberal instruction has been carried to the reach of every child in the commonwealth.

THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.—This is one of the most beautiful and effective pictures, now open at the Diorama, "saneon si, ever exhibited in this country. It comprises a variety of subjects, and from its peculiar arrangement presents a perspective view of wonderful extent and is perhaps one of the most striking illustrations of Scripture History that could have been selected for dioramic effect. The judicious painting of the figures, the burning of the temple, the magnificent architecture, the Prophet Jeremiah's lamentation, in fact in every part of the interest is continued; and it is a work of much mechanical excellence, and shows in its conception, a mind of such gigantic genius, that it ought to be visited, not only by the patrons and friends of the fine arts, but by the religious of all denominations.

The proprietor, Mr. Wright, has added a very beautiful historical picture of the great fire in New York, thirty times larger than any view yet exhibited to the public, for which he has procured considerable notoriety. The Diorama, and up a saloon expressly for it, forming together only one exhibition.

ANOTHER RAIL-ROAD.—Col. Long, the engineer appointed to survey the various routes for a rail-road from some point on the coast of Maine to Quebec, has presented his report, which he states that he has been over the whole route, and that a perfect rail-road can be constructed the cost and distance of each to be as follows:

From Portland to Quebec, 277 miles—cost of construction $6,349,671.

From Wiscasset to Quebec, 246 miles—cost $4,

From Belfast to Quebec, 227 miles—cost $4,

It appears that the latter is the shortest and least expensive: and being such, it is recommended by Col. Long as entitled to the preference.

UNITED STATES BANK.

The great interest manifested by all classes of our community, to be fully acquainted with the provisions of the new charter of the United States Bank, now approved by the Governor, and accepted by the stockholders, has induced us to publish the bill in detail. It will be found in another part of this paper.

This measure, though warmly opposed in its early stages, by a portion of our citizens, appears to give pretty general satisfaction, and we doubt not but that it will soon be universally regarded as one of the most important acts for the interests of Pennsylvania, that could possibly have been devised. It will open a new era in this state, so far as regards our internal improvement system, as it does not, more onward, with renewed zeal, several public works now languishing, and give to others, now in agitation or but lately completed—designed as connecting links in the great chain, that unites the east and the west, and the north and the south—a powerful impetus, that cannot fail to secure their speedy completion. These important improvements, when in successful operation, will give to our citizens an immense revenue. The consequence will bring the business sections of our state nearer together, and greatly facilitate travelling and the transportation of merchandize—they will develope the resources of our state, by affording good markets for mineral and agricultural products, and they will bring within our boundaries, hundreds and thousands of merchants from other states, to purchase of us commodities, which hitherto they have obtained principally elsewhere. It is therefore, we think, no more than a reasonable expectation to anticipate that the day is not far distant when Philadelphia will control the principal trade of the west—when Philadelphia will be the great emporium of the distant west, and Pittsburg and Erie, the great depots for the trade of the Lakes and the Valley of the Mississippi.

The present bill has been framed with the utmost caution, and the stockholders will have a great effect in stimulating private enterprise, and in facilitating those operations which principally elsewhere. It is therefore, we think, no more than a reasonable expectation to anticipate that the day is not far distant when Philadelphia will control the principal trade of the west—when Philadelphia will be the great emporium of the distant west, and Pittsburg and Erie, the great depots for the trade of the Lakes and the Valley of the Mississippi.

The number of banks that are placed within the reach of the trading community by this bill, will have a great effect in stimulating private enterprise, and in facilitating those operations principally elsewhere. It is therefore, we think, no more than a reasonable expectation to anticipate that the day is not far distant when Philadelphia will control the principal trade of the west—when Philadelphia will be the great emporium of the distant west, and Pittsburg and Erie, the great depots for the trade of the Lakes and the Valley of the Mississippi.

This mode of making the New York merchants secure by insuring the character of the country customers, through a secret, unknown agent, will not, probably, be cordially assented to; as by it a man is condemned unheard, the funds he could lose, or has creditors importunate, without knowing the cause, and without the opportunity of explanation.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 23d, 1836.

In the Senate to-day two bills were passed on third reading, one incorporating the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company; the other changing the location of that part of the Columbia and Philadelphia rail-road which runs through the lands of the Miss Bethels.

The remainder of the day was spent in discussing amendments to an act supplementary to an act prescribing the mode of forming banks, or increasing the capital of their old institutions.—Such a course might have been pursued in this matter as to have secured all the facilities and advantages of the present institution, so firmly established in the confidence of the people of the United States, and also in those of England, and other parts of Europe, would have been lost to Pennsylvania, as there cannot be a doubt but that New York, New Jersey and Maryland, would willingly have granted a charter for smaller considerations than those named in the present bill.

We notice but one feature in this charter that we consider objectionable, and that is the prohibition against issuing notes of a less denomination than ten dollars. This reservation will seriously inconvenience the travellers, in exchanging them to carry with them a quant ty of silver for change, and to publishers, and all others who are in the habit of receiving small remittances, it will prove a source of constant vexation. Five dollar notes are especially useful for remittances by mail, and we cannot see any possible good likely to result from their prohibition. We hope this matter will receive further consideration, as the clause may be repealed, unless strong argument is adduced in favor of its retention.

SPECULATION IN THE WEST.—We learn from the Ohio Observer, that speculations in real estate, in and about that place, are still going on with vigor. During the past week, a farm located on the Third Section, east of the line of the Bay, was sold at the rate of over one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. To-day, in the borough, are advancing in price every day.

The same paper adds that a similar fever is raging at Cincinnati, and that the whole village have risen in price over a hundred per cent. within the last twelve or fifteen days, and are still advancing. The cause of this impetus in their prosperity, is the passage of a bill by the Ohio legislature, granting a charter for a rail road from the city to that place to the Ohio river—a road which, when completed, will undoubtedly be much used, and the stock of which will be valuable. Numerous sales have been made within the past week, and some amounting to several thousands of dollars. Bargains are still offered which we have no doubt will afford a good investment for capital.

The population of the whole state of New York, is ascertained to be 1,174,547—the city and county of New York have 259,089 inhabitants.

POOR.

A town meeting of citizens was held at the County Court house, on Monday last, to take into consideration the present distress of the poor, occasioned by the severity of the season. Mather Carey, Esq. presided. W. M. Meredith, Esq. made an eloquent address on the unhappy condition of our poor population, consequent upon the dearth of employment at the present time, and the long continuance of cold weather, and concluded by submitting the annexed resolutions, which were unanimously agreed to.

Whereas, the severity of the season, almost unparalleled continuance of the winter, have occasioned an unusual suffering in this city and vicinity for want of food and clothing and the means necessary for keeping themselves from the inclemency of the weather. Therefore

Resolved, That collections be immediately made among our citizens, for the purpose of relieving the present distresses of the poor.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair, for the purpose of appealing to the benevolence of Citizens by different wards and districts of the city and county, and that these Committees be earnestly requested to use all diligence in the performance of their duties.

We have no doubt but that there has been a vast amount of suffering in this city this winter, and though the weather is now much milder than it was in January, until the out-door employment of the lower classes is resumed, there must be many cases of distress among the poor.

We hope that those whom Providence has blessed with a competency, will not be backward in contributing to the relief of their less favored fellows.

As an incentive to liberality among our readers, we copy the annexed statement from the U. S. Gazette of evening the Indies of this city. We have not the liberal gentleman alluded to, but we envy him his feelings, blessed, as he must be, by the practice of those sublime virtues, which alone who may become participants of his bounty.

Most Laudable.—We have pleasure in stating the fact, that a gentleman of this city, whose name of the person, that a member of the Society of Friends has had two of his horses shot of wood cut from his farm, and recently brought in this city, has given FIFTY DOLLARS to be given to the UNION BENEVOLENT SOCIETY, and SIX HUNDRED AND FIFTY COBDS to the FUND SAVINGS SOCIETY. Small as this donation, at this season of scarcity and suffering, is worthy of all commendation, and we may add, worthy of all imitation.

Recent advices from Europe, received by the ship Charlemagne, at New York, state that great sympathy was expressed in Paris, for the sufferers by the late destructive fire in New York. A subscription was immediately set on foot for their relief.

SPECIAL ELECTION.—A special election was held in this city, on Tuesday last, for a member of the House of Representatives, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lewis Krumbhaar. The following is the result:

	Ashe.	Jack.	Ex-m.	Total.
North Mulberry	203	215	12	430
South Mulberry	314	143	27	419
North	314	183	25	532
Middle	220	122	15	365
South	281	81	14	376
Locust	311	119	17	447
Cedar	320	77	10	707
New Market	284	93	12	391
Pine	240	60	7	307
Dock	240	60	7	307
Walnut	216	90	8	314
Chesnut	176	86	11	287
High	236	73	17	326
Lower Delaware	314	124	25	463
Upper Delaware	188	113	21	322
Total	3689	1921	255	5438

Mr. Scott was the candidate of the Democratic, Mr. Evans of the Anti-masons, and Mr. Jack was supported by citizens opposed to the Rail-road in Market street, of the popularity of which, there can be no longer be any doubt. The election was entirely peaceable.

The Citizen's Ball will take place at the Chestnut street Theatre, on Thursday evening, March 17th.

We are requested to state that a committee of the Managers will sit at the Box-office of the Theatre, for delivery of tickets to subscribers, on Monday 7th, Tuesday 8th, and Wednesday 9th March, after which time no ticket will be issued.

It appears by an article going the rounds in the papers, that a system of counterfeiting is established in New York, by which every merchant, trader, and man of business in the country, is subjected to the daily discovery of losses, sometimes to his credit, connections, and private character.

This mode of making the New York merchants secure by insuring the character of the country customers, through a secret, unknown agent, will not, probably, be cordially assented to; as by it a man is condemned unheard, the funds he could lose, or has creditors importunate, without knowing the cause, and without the opportunity of explanation.

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In the Senate to-day two bills were passed on third reading, one incorporating the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company; the other changing the location of that part of the Columbia and Philadelphia rail-road which runs through the lands of the Miss Bethels.

The remainder of the day was spent in discussing amendments to an act supplementary to an act prescribing the mode of forming banks, or increasing the capital of their old institutions.—

In the House the bill extending certain privileges to the Girard Bank, passed a second reading.

A considerable excitement was manifested here this morning by a report, coming from Carlisle, stating that Mr. Dallas, Mr. Ingersoll, Esq. was burnt in effigy, and that his property was in danger. That the meeting brought out the boys, the passing intelligence that but some dozen of boys and a few men were present, be found in favor of the measure, and it was relinquished. Yours, &c.

THEATRICAL.

The engagement of the Woods, and Mr. Brough, at the Chesnut Street Theatre, has at length closed, and Mr. Orleans, *Le Sonneur*, is was attractive to the last, and would have continued so, it is probable, several weeks longer. It is a delightful opera, decidedly the best that has ever been produced in this city. The Woods return to Boston.

The Arch Street Theatre will be opened for a short season this evening. The Managers have made arrangements to bring forward a succession of the first rate Orleans. *Les Sonneurs*—Herr Cline, Mr. Abbott, Miss Wheatley, Mr. John Reere, Mr. Wallack and Mad'lle Celeste, are all under engagement, and it is expected that the *Woods* will be enabled to appear again, before their departure for Europe.

Mr. Wallack has been the principal attraction at the Walnut Street Theatre, during the week. A benefit was given at this house, on Thursday last, to the widow of Volunteers, who repel the Indian aggressors in Florida.

Mastrocastle Cotton.—A letter from a theatrical friend at New Orleans, *Les Sonneurs*—this extraordinary *danseuse* is now attracting the most brilliant and overflowing houses ever known, at the Orleans theatre, in that city. At her first engagement at Caldwell's new theatre, paid her $7,300 after which she made a visit to Mobile, where she received $4,000. For her present engagement at the French theatre she is insured $3,500; and she is re-engaged at Caldwell's for $1,000 speaking to all, the extraordinary sum of *sixteen thousand eight hundred dollars*, for forty-four successive nights—being probably, the largest amount of money ever be ken in the same space of time, by any one performer in the known world.

THE JEWESS.

The extensive preparations for the production of this splendid opera, at the Walnut street theatre, will be brought out, in magnificent style, at the Walnut street theatre on Monday evening. Few of our readers, we presume, are competent to form a correct opinion of the splendour of this piece, and the number of its already triumphant scenes and decorations. The admirable adaptation of the music to the various Appeals to the sight, like a tissue of gold and silver, will make it strikingly rich; and when the host and most picturesque store of the Savage Indies. The closet-lands and the lengthy Romans, are also to be presented in the play, and did not Gold, Lamb, Eagle, Peg dan, Bennett, Triumphal Cars, &c., make up the gaudy show. The scenery, however, is in good keeping with the magnificence, and we doubt not that upon through the body of the theatre, which, we understand, already has a splendid appearance.

Of course the house will be crowded on Monday night, and for many nights thereafter.

FLORIDA WAR.

A letter in the Charleston Courier, from one of the Charleston volunteers, dated Camp Defiance, Jan. 31st, says Capt. Porter, of the United States troops, commanded artillery force in that fort. An express to him, from Gen. Clinch, came in Jan. 26th.

The Milledgville Recorder of Feb. 9th, states that two or more volunteer companies for Florida, are being formed in almost every county of that state. Putnam has raised an additional company, and the sum of $1,000 to pay their passage. Lumpkin has proffered the corps of "Lumpkin Volunteers" to the Governor for the campaign of her rifle corps, &c. The whole number from Georgia, now in Florida, or on the way there, is about 1000. The detachment from Macon, with the Baldwin and Washington cavalry, under Col. Lamar, left Macon, 24th, Saturday, Gloun. 30: Darien, Sund. 31.

South Carolina will send about 1000 more. So that with the U. S. troops, there is a force of 3000 men now in Florida.

Gallantry of American Women.—The Mormon Church, in Kirtland, Ohio, has been burnt by Edmiston, on their way to Florida, were welcomed with a dinner and other courtesies. The dinner evening the ladies of the village procured materials, and made, in a few hours, tents for the whole corps. The subject is thus eulogized by Gloun. 30: Darien, Sund. 31.

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By their voluntary kindness, the fate of Edmonson have shown, how much silken hearts and frames can not attempt the dangers and hardships of the fettled field, yet, that woman's bosom is the altar where the vestal fire of love of country burns, and that the softer sex will not be "to for those whom their kindness has befriended, and their tears and smiles have animated. Such deeds are worthy of an age, when the altar sacred, and that fire undiminished. In them we place our hopes, and, we doubt, not the result of their perilous toils will justify our confidence.—*The Secretary of the Comanches.*

PARIS, Jan. 11.—Deplorable excesses were committed at Barcelona, on the 4th inst. Upwards of a hundred prisoners were massacred by the populace, in the citadels. The body of Col. O'Connell was horribly mutilated. The disturbances continued on the 5th. The lives of all persons suspected of Carlism, were threatened. On the 6th, upon receiving an account of these disorders, Gen. Mina left San Lorenzo for Barcelona.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1836.

Very little was done in the House on Wednesday; Mr. H. A. postponed the remainder of his speech to a more convenient opportunity. Messrs. Hamlin and Graves, of N. Y. spoke against the relief bill, and ridiculed the speech of Mr. Phillips in a very keen manner. In the Senate, Mr. Calhoun, in speaking on Mr. Benton's appropriation bill, took occasion to remark that Gen. Jackson, had formerly done some noble deeds, some good to his country, and even now retained a share of the love, but that his most recent, and *unseen* were more of the fox and the lion. Several private bills were passed, after which the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the resolution introduced by Mr. Benton, for appropriating the surplus revenue to objects of permanent national defence. Mr. Wright, of N. Y. had the floor, addressed the Senate in favor of the resolution, and after he had concluded, the debate was further continued, by Messrs. Calhoun, Wall, Preston and Niles. The Senate adjourned without coming to a decision.

On Thursday the House was engaged on private bills, and in receiving the reports of various committees, a great part of the day, it then went into committee of the whole, on the state of the union, on the bill to provide for the payment of claimants for military services in the service of the United States, after a debate in which Messrs. R. M. Johnson, Williams, Whittlesey, Hawes, and White of Florida, took part, it was reported to the House and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The House then proceeded to the special order, being the bill for the relief of the sufferers by the fire in the city of New York. An amendment debate ensued, in the course of which Messrs. Storer, Hunt, Lane, Cave, Johnson, Reed, and Cambreleng, spoke in favor of, and Messrs. Underwood, Wise, and one or two others against it. The bill is gaining ground rapidly, many will vote for the bill from really approving it, others who do not care a mil of New York, will remain a heap of rubbish, but to vote for it, for the public manner from out of the control of the Executive. The bill will pass.

In the Senate various petitions were presented, then the resolution of Mr. Benton, was taken up as the special order of the day. Mr. Robbins made a long speech against the resolution, and Mr. Calhoun moved to lay it on the table, which was negatived. Mr. Grundy's amendment, striking out the word "surplus," was carried by six majority; this in fact *undertakes* the resolution. After various amendments offered—and withdrawn, the question was taken, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

In the House on Friday, various bills were reported. One from the committee on Roads and Canals, authorizing of the act for the continuation of the Cumberland road, was read twice, and on motion, he could see, that it would be expedient time that moneys received should be regarded as lying in the treasury. Some contending that the moment the monies were placed in the hands of a collector, it was lone lide to the treasury, others objected that it was not to be regarded as in the treasury, until paid into the deposite banks to the credit of the United States, as until then the treasurer of the United States had no responsible for the money. Mr. Cambreleng seemed to fix his eye on one object, and his declaration to push it, he could see, that the onward march to be impeded by any trifling obstacle. He was willing to agree to any little amendment, thereby cutting of all opportunity for by-playing, or of procrastination, several gentlemen joined in the debate. Mr. Wise, of this, a delightful speech, and as usual, was answered by Mr. Lane, who seems to have taken up Mr. Wise under his special surveillance. It is impossible to give a letter to give a detailed of the whole debate, which continued until nearly six o'clock, when the House adjourned without coming to a decision) until Tuesday, the twenty third.

Now that Congress has taken care of No. 1, by the special care of government for the members—now that the French question is we hope at an end—that this bill is got rid of, it is to be hoped that the affairs of the people in general will be attended to.

On Monday, Mr. Benton presented the credentials of the Hon. Robert J. Walker, elected a Senator for Mississippi, to serve for six years from the fourth of March last. The usual oath to support the constitution of the United States, was administered, and he took his seat in the Senate. A message from the President was then received and read, giving official particulars of the happy termination of our differences with the French Government. Accompanying the message was the correspondence relative to the offered mediation of England, and the communication to the United States, through England of the willingness of the French Government to pay the instalment on the American claims, which had been deferred demands it.—This intelligence was received with great satisfaction by the Senate. Mr. Clay and Mr. Clay rose and made some severe remarks, showing that the bill is determined not to "lay placard."

On Monday, in Senate, Mr. McKean, (from the committee to whom had been referred the Senate printing, made a report, recommending that the printing of the Senate be entirely separated from that of the House. As the matter now stands, whenever any document is ordered to be printed by the Senate, the clerk of the Senate, is required to ascertain, if it has not been ordered by the House, and if *it has been*, the printer of the House furnishes the Senate also, without waiting for the adoption of the report after he had concluded, Mr. Preston, of S.C. said that he could see no reason why the Senate should act upon his motion, the report was laid upon the table. The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Benton's fortification bill. The appropriations were recommended, including steam batteries, and the defence of the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Benton explained at considerable length, and at length,—recommended the Washington policy in relation to the national defences, and the policy of the gunboat system of Jefferson. I anticipate a very warm debate, and think it probable that the army appropriation bill may be delayed, or finally curtailed.

The House met to-day in high spirits, they thought that they had cheated "rule and regulation" out of his two weeks' sleep, but the petitions and the vexations the reason attending, Mr. Adams said "they reckoned without their host," Mr. Adams eternally upstrops to every thing, asserted that the first day of the week on which the House met, be it Monday or any other day, was the one appointed to receive petitions. On the first Monday, Mr. Adams's opinion was not found to be correct. Afterwards the House proceeded to the order of the day which was a contested point of order, whether a certain abolition petition was to be referred to the House or only to the "select committee," or be an apple of discord in the House. Between twenty and thirty members were on their feet in the course of the debate, but very little was said worth repeating.

The father of difficulties, Mr. Wise, could not be restrained, and he made such a speech as served to think the motion wrong, the resolution wrong, the petition wrong, and all wrong together, but he would vote to sustain the chair in its decision. The House was not of the opinion of the Wise-man of Virginia, and decided that petitions on that subject must in future be received. Mr. Pinckney, of S. C. then, in a very manly gentleman that to see the house of confirmation from those petitions, he would be unwilling to lay packed, but the well disposed people, both in and out of the House rejoice in the decision.—The House adjourned this evening without transacting any other business. There has nothing transpired this week worth writing, the congress question is has turned out a hoax; no fresh news has arrived from Florida. We are as dull here as a quaker meeting. Gov. Cass gave a party the other night, and it is reported that the guests had room to move, even to practice the waltz. The members are satisfied with formal parties, they look upon the invitations with groaning brows, and decline them when they can do it, without discontinency. There was to be a ball last evening at the Indian

THE COMIC DIRGE.

ADE.—" *Turn the Old Cow died of.*"

The cow! the cow!—that hateful beast, dumb,
With haggard visage, and
And interrupts her awkward breath,
Amid the cattle there,
No more she'll stretch her dew-lapped neck,
To low in threatening wise;
She's gone from the deserted dock,
Too fear beasts the wires.

The cow! the cow!—and must we see
Go all unchastened now?
No more in field or fold shall be
The rudest and the best;
No more the cud, with look sedate,
She'll, all contented chew;—
Alas! we now must acquiesce—
Oh what we are to do!

The cow! the cow!—she's in the sea,
Beautiful fathom deep!
And sharks have joined in revelry,
To the universal so keep.
Oh! I have observed this mournful note,
And recalled the general grief,
Had timely haste been made to thrust
Tow round her into beef.
The cow! the cow!—the milker weeps,
And, all industrious "sups"
You bull, with your pensive sorrow steeps,
Augmenting o'er consoling brine,
She little dreamed that Taxicab,
Would be her chance keep,
For, bashful soul, she ought west,
To sea, out to be seen.

The cow! the cow!—she died that day,
And useful skins deplore her bone
Her death obstructs the "milky way,"
Her object stopped waves out of her.
Her sienne were sad, her eyes aghast,
Too late I think gave her tail,
And she the bucket kicked at last,
Who'd often kicked the pail.

The cow! the cow!—a few weeks more
Had she contrived to stay;
Her death had then been one a hore,
That what it is to-day;
For though we're sure, "by 'y lady," yet
In vain for milk we try;—
The beef has overbeard *ci re* rest,
The other has gone dry!

MATHEMATICAL TOAST.—The following toast, it is said, was drunk at an Association of School Masters, the sentiments which are embodied in it are worthy the attentive consideration of every fond housewife:

The belles daughters of Columbia: May they add virtue to beauty, subtract envy from friendship, multiply attentions to parents, divide time between home and society and reconcile, and reduce economical to its lowest denomination by a modest chemical compound.

The Drunken Son and her Four Pigs.—A woman who drank deep of the wine-cup as well as the beauty bowl, was the mother of a lovely little girl about ten years of age, who often wept in secret at her mother's degradation. One day observing the grocer, whose establishment is opposite her humble, empty a barrel of cherries into the street that had been in a hurry of rain, and the rain coming on a heavy shower, and her pigs running off, she could neither stand nor wait, neither pigs running off, she could neither stand nor wait, neither pigs running off, she could neither stand nor wait, neither pigs running and squealing in alarm, the little girl exclaimed, "Mother, mother, come to the window!—Why, what's there in the sky?" O mother, see, see, the four pigs have up my breeches to search for the rain." "Because I have no daughter," she must be to have a drunken mother." The child was effectual; the mother reformed, has ceased to drink.

A COMPARISON.—"Jack," said a GT young fellow to his companion, "what's the difference between a fop and the ball?" "I am sure they will not add in the least to the brilliancy of the scene." "Pardon me," replied the other, gravely, "for not agreeing with you, but I do think that where there are so many part I really think that where there are so many lights of beauty, there may be some occasion for a pair of snuffers."

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND.—The population of Europe is nearly 100 millions; 18 there, it is computed, that there are 16 millions of paupers, or persons subsisting at the expense of the community, without contributing any thing to its resources. We do not know whether the estimate includes lunatics, idiots, pensioners, &c., or it ought to come under its title of *paupers*.

TO SHOEING.—It is stated in a French journal that the skin of serpents is an excellent a substitute for leather, that the most experienced and hardiest shoemakers are unable to detect the difference.

FULL MEASURE.—A Quaker sighting from the window, on entering the inn, called for some brandy, and drinking the pot dishonest on quantity, thus addressed her: "Thee must know, friend, that a bottle of beer does draw in a shoeful, but a bottle of brandy holdeth." "And there would like to be," replied Boniface. "Certainly," exclaimed the smiling landlord. "Then I will have a bottle of brandy," added the Quaker.—"For the same money, friend Ebenezer. "Certainly," exclaimed the smiling landlord. "Then I will have a bottle, friend